Title :

Quality Requirements for Suppliers

REF. INTERNE :	**ENR---283**	REF. CUSTOMER :	
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DOCUMENT REVIEW

REV .	DATE	MODIFICATIONS	CREATED	CHECKED	APPROVED
0	17/10/2016	Creation	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
1	15.12.2016	§6 Environmental Requirements : Installation Classified for the Protection of the Environment implemented	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
2	23/05/2017	§4 C/Visit and Access – suppliers must give free access to our final customer	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
3	26/07/2017	Insertion in §4- Sub-chapter "*E/ Prevent the use of suspected unapproved, unapproved, and counterfeit parts"*, page 6 + §5 page 10 & 11- update of requirements (code of conduct,…)	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
4	22.06.2018	§4 The ISO9001 is requested- the EN9120 and/or EN9100 can be provided if needed only	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
5	04.10.2018	Harmonization for adding the PO's conditions in link with our PO template 6+ Update with A2C US requirements	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
6	11.04.2019	§4 I/ Monitoring and measurement – AEO process and requirements regarding the AEO	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
7	10/07/2024	Global update of the document + appendix added for AIRBUS requirements + SAFRAN requirement GRF listed	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
8	11/12/2024	Replacement of NFL0015 by EN9163	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE
9	16/12/2025	§7 SMS + ASR Airbus updated Appendix + Environmental regulation requirements updated	A.SALLANDRE	J.VELOZA	J.BALLONGUE

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The satisfaction of our customers and the development of our competitiveness within our international markets are the key goals of AIR COST CONTROL's Progress and Quality Policy. Suppliers are associated with the continuous improvement of AIR COST CONTROL's performance.

The objectives of this document are:

- To obtain, and maintain, the high level of quality and timeliness demanded within the aerospace industry;
- To ensure all suppliers meet the requirements specified by AIR COST CONTROL;
- To define the general terms of quality of supplies or materials applicable to service providers stationed on every level of the supply chain;
- To effectively, and efficiently, pass on the requirements through the entire supply chain, including those of AIR COST CONTROL customers.

Note: The *Supplier Quality Requirements set forth in this document are the minimum requirements for all supplies purchased, not otherwise specified within a contract, purchase order or other agreement to which AIR COST CONTROL and its suppliers are a party. In the event that a contract exists, it can include additional specific quality requirements in this document to "secure" supply in terms of quality, reliability, punctuality.*

2. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The latest revision of the following national documents (NF) and international standards (ISO), relating to quality management, contribute to the requirements contained herein:

- NF EN ISO 9001 (Quality Management Systems);
- NF AS/EN9100 & AS/EN9120 (Requirements for aviation organizations, Space and Defense) NF ISO14001 (Environmental Management System);
- AS5553 Fraudulent/Counterfeit Electronic Parts; Avoidance, Detection, Mitigation, and Disposition;
- AS/EN9102 Aerospace First Article Inspection Requirement;
- ATA Spec 300 Specification for Packaging of Airline Supplies;
- The purchase agreement, where it exists (*);
- The definition file of the article (Plan/Map/Design, Datasheet, Technical Specification, etc.) if required on the order or contract;
- General Purchasing Conditions (as found on the AIR COST CONTROL website);
- Code of conduct (as found on the AIR COST CONTROL website);
- Quality Questionnaire Evaluation: ENR-168.
- AIRBUS program: ASRs (All chapters) *(if concerned)*
- SAFRAN program: GRF-0033 & GRP0087 – *(if concerned)*
- AIRBUS Helicopter: ER070 06-01 requirement. *(if concerned)*

(*) In case of contradictions between this document and the purchase contract, the latter takes precedence.

3. APPLICABILITY

This document defines the requirements for AIR COST CONTROL suppliers.
These requirements are specified for each category of providers:

- Manufacturers
- Subcontractors
- Suppliers of standard products or catalog
- Distributors
- Service providers (i.e. calibration, consulting, etc.)

4. GENERAL QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

A/ Compliance with ISO 9001 and evaluation

All suppliers must be at a minimum in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001. In addition, we can also accept suppliers certified to the AS/EN9100 standard (for manufacturers) and / or AS/EN9120 (for distributors) provided by a third-party organization. Provisions for approval can also be made for other suppliers, on a case-by-case basis, at the sole discretion of Air Cost Control. For example, suppliers that are the only qualified source for parts.

The supplier must keep AIR COST CONTROL informed concerning the evolution of its certifications. Also, any major changes in its quality system must be brought to the attention of AIR COST CONTROL.

All new suppliers will disseminate the requirements of this document throughout their organization, as applicable. They must also **complete and return signed the quality questionnaire "supplier quality questionnaire" (ENR-168).** Each supplier will then be assessed via that questionnaire every three (3) years, at minimum.

B/ Supplier Responsibility

The supplier assumes full responsibility to ensure:

- 100% compliance to the requirements contained herein, as well as those contained within any applicable contract, purchase order or other agreement.
- Superior contract and project management that will allow for quick recovery should unforeseen circumstances arise.
- Their organization demonstrates adequate competency and technical knowledge for the products they bring to market.
- All products sold to AIR COST CONTROL is fit for the purpose intended.

The supplier agrees disseminate all requirements throughout their entire supply chain.

The supplier according to the Avionics program undertakes to comply with the AIRBUS or SAFRAN requirements listed in this document (§2 "reference document" or appendix). Document content may be provided by Air Cost Control if required, or may be available on the end-customer portal.

In the case of a change to infrastructure (i.e. relocation of facilities, replacement/upgrades to equipment), the supplier must inform AIR COST CONTROL and ensure that these changes do not cause any risk to compliance and product delivery time. The supplier may be required to conduct first article inspections in accordance with the AS/EN9102 standard.

In the case of product major evolution (i.e. product redesign, manufacturing specification or norm revision) which can impact the form, fit and/or function of the product, the supplier must inform Air Cost Control in order to update the stock. A specific template can be requested depending on the final customer (AIRBUS/SAFRAN).

C/ Visitation and Access

The supplier must ensure that representatives of AIR COST CONTROL, our Customers and/or regulatory authorities have free access to facilities and materials contributing to the realization of the product, with the full cooperation and assistance of the supplier and their organization.

AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to visit, inspect and audit the facilities of all suppliers, as well as their subcontractors.

These visits may include, but are not limited to:

- Auditing of the supplier's quality system processes;
- Inspection of resources, materials, facilities and equipment used, or likely to affect, the execution of processes;
- Inspection of resources, materials, facilities and equipment used, or likely to affect, the realization of product;
- Inspection of all records applicable to the realization of product provided to AIR COST CONTROL and/or its Customers;
- Inspection of all records applicable to the training and competency of the supplier's employees;
- Inspection of all records applicable to the procurement of production inputs, tooling and equipment;
- Inspection of all records pertaining to past visits, audits and inspections carried out by regulatory authorities, registrars and the supplier's customers;
- Inspection of all work product currently in progress.

If there are any barriers which would impede a visit, the supplier is to notify AIR COST CONTROL immediately. These impedances would include such things as ITAR restrictions, citizenship requirements and intellectual property controls.

D/ Product Realization

All manufacturing processes and controls must be validated by the Supplier in order to ensure capability and reproducibility.

Significant process parameters must be identified and managed to ensure compliance and minimize the risks in terms of product design (i.e. via a Risk Analysis process).

Note: FMECA is a recommended tool to identify significant process parameters.

- **For AIRBUS program**, All chapters of the ASR (***see appendix 3***) are applicable.

- **Raw Material and Regulations :**

Council Regulation 833/2014 of 31 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilizing the situation in Ukraine, reinforces in its consolidated versions the restrictive measures against imports and exports from and to Russia.
Article 3 octas of Consolidated Regulation No. 833/2014, provides that it is prohibited to import into Europe, steel and iron products listed in Annex XVII of said regulation, if they have been manufactured by incorporating a listed steel and Iron element in Annex XVII, originating in Russia.
As such, we draw the attention of our European suppliers to the need to exercise strict vigilance in the sourcing of the components of their products, when these are not entirely produced and obtained in Europe.
Even in the absence of immediate customs management by AIR COST CONTROL, the goods that we are required to obtain from you may be used for :

- To be exported (before or after working process) to countries outside the European Union, also subject to restrictions.
- To be exported then re-imported into Europe under restrictive measures, after processing operations abroad

In these specific cases, as such, we ask you:

• To consider the international restrictions, linked to the absence of imports of Russian iron and steel inputs, falling under the impacted customs positions.

• To be able to demonstrate never having supplied to an A2C company goods listed in Annex XVII, manufactured by incorporating a steel element listed in Annex XVII (of Regulation 833/2014), originating in Russia.

• To be able to provide us with all proof of the origin of the goods concerned, in the event of requisition on our part.

- **Risk management**

To grant our customers that quality, cost and lead-time commitments will be met, AIR COST CONTROL requests its suppliers to implement a risk management system in accordance with AS/EN/JISQ 9100.

- **Configuration management**

The supplier must control the configuration of products during the various production phases whenever he is responsible for. Any deviation from documents provided, defining the main supply (master records index, drawings, standards, specifications, article records, inspection procedures, and so forth) and any change in the process, must be approved by AIR COST CONTROL before implementation.

- **Work transfers management**

In any case of infrastructure change (move to new plants etc.) the supplier must define, communicate to AIR COST CONTROL, and then apply the necessary measures to maintain the delivery flow

E/ Prevent the use of suspected unapproved, unapproved, and counterfeit parts

AIR COST CONTROL defines Counterfeit Parts as:

an unauthorized copy, imitation, substitute, or modified part, which is knowingly misrepresented as a specified genuine part of an original or authorized manufacturer. NOTE: Examples of a counterfeit part (e.g., material, part, component) can include, but are not limited to, the false identification of marking or labeling, grade, serial number, date code, documentation, or performance characteristics

All suppliers providing parts or material to AIR COST CONTROL, or its affiliates, must be well-informed of the issues pertaining to the counterfeiting of parts. All suppliers shall be in compliance with the AS5553 standard / norme, or at minimum, with the following requirements:

- The supplier shall maintain a documented Material Authenticity / Counterfeit Parts Prevention (MA/CPP) process for the avoidance, detection, mitigation, disposition and reporting of Counterfeit Parts.
- All parts and materials shall be procured only through original equipment manufacturers (OEMs/OCMs), or their franchised dealer or distributors.
- The supplier shall verify the procurement sources and associated certifying paperwork.
- Appropriate incoming inspection test methods shall be used to detect potential counterfeit parts and materials.
- The supplier shall not use unapproved brokers (any company, person, or entity who is not an OEM/OCM or not an OEM/OCM authorized franchised dealer or distributor) for the purchase of components/materials/parts
- The OEM or Franchised Distributor shall provide with the shipment a Certificate of Conformance, certifying that the component provided is the part number being procured on the AIR COST CONTROL Purchase Order. A certificate which certifies the vendor part number, with the AIR COST CONTROL ordered part number identified as “Reference or Customer P/N,”

- A certificate from a Franchised Distributor must also establish traceability to the Original Manufacturer (OEM). The preferable method is for the Franchised Distributor to provide a copy of the Manufacturer's certificate for the lot number being supplied, along with their Franchised Distributor certification.
- In the event SELLER becomes aware or suspects that it has furnished Counterfeit Parts, it shall immediately notify AIR COST CONTROL. When required by AIR COST CONTROL, SELLER shall provide OEM/OCM documentation that authenticates traceability of the parts to the applicable OEM/OCM. Evidence of Supply Chain Traceability or documentation of alternate means of material authenticity verification must be readily retrievable and provided to the Buyer upon request.
- Flow down: SELLER shall flow this clause down to all sub-tier suppliers to prevent the inadvertent use of Counterfeit Parts and materials.

F/ Personnel qualification and special processes

The supplier must ensure that all production and control operations are performed by qualified personnel. The training / certifications must be recorded and be available if needed.

Special processes (i.e surface treatment, heat treatment, welding, non-destructive testing, etc.) must be clearly identified, trained and monitored regularly using approved procedures and/or maintain NADCAP accreditation.

AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to require NADCAP accredited processes and subcontractors via their purchase orders or other prior agreement with the supplier.

The supplier must ensure that all aspects of special processes produce repeatable results and maintain a current list of qualified special processes.

The supplier must comply with all regulatory requirements and applicable standards specified in purchase orders, contracts and other agreements with AIR COST CONTROL.

G/ Identification and Traceability

Identification of products in the production cycle should allow to prove the link between the documentation approved and applicable and the resulting product, including the parts supplied by the vendor.

The supplier shall manage their stock by production lot or batch; and in accordance with "First-In, First-Out" (FIFO) rules must allow a minimum level of traceability. Any manipulation must be drawn.

H/ Documentation Management

AIR COST CONTROL is responsible for the distribution of its documents used in purchase orders.

The supplier shall maintain quality documents with full traceability for his own production but also for the production of its own suppliers.
Records relating to the quality and compliance of all product sold to AIR COST CONTROL must be maintained by the Supplier for a **minimum period of 10 years**.

Archiving requirements implemented by the supplier must ensure that the applicable records are protected from hazards such as fire, flood, rodents, theft, etc. All documents are to be legible, usable and readily retrievable and transferrable at the end of the archival period.

For the documentation stored on media other than paper, the Supplier shall ensure the conservation by appropriate means of reading and reproduction throughout the archival life. AIR COST CONTROL requires zero degradation in the legibility, usability, retrievability and transferability of all applicable documents throughout the archival period.

The documentation of traceability (CoC, datasheet, test report,...) must be provided and available in English language. Every supplier must be able to provide requested documentation within 24h.

I/ Monitoring and Measurement

Before shipment, the Supplier shall ensure that:

- the product complies with the order / contract;
- the containers and packaging are satisfactory and correctly identified (see § J);
- required documentation is complete, legible and included with the shipment.

Furthermore, the supplier must ensure that :

- Goods, which are produced, stored, forwarded or carried by order of Authorized Economic Operators (AEO), which are delivered to AEO or which are taken for delivery from AEO

  o are produced, stored, prepared and loaded in secure business premises and secure loading and shipping areas
  o are protected against unauthorized interference during production, storage, preparation, loading and transport

- Reliable staff is employed for the production, storage, preparation, loading and transport of these goods

- Business partners who are acting on my behalf are informed that they also need to ensure the supply chain security as mentioned above.

J/ Management, Preservation and Packaging Product

- ***The Management and Preservation of Products***:

Lots organized by command line are grouped and packaged by order number **(maximum of three batches per command line!).**

The provider must enclose two (2) copies of the Delivery Order/Packing List.

The Delivery Order / Packing List shall include the following:

- the order number,
- the receiver,
- the reference pieces (the order of command lines must be respected)
- the amount related to each piece,
- the origin (manufacturer name, address, country)
- the regulation to which it is subject,
- the customs classification,
- the license type required for export,
- ***restrictions on exports from France, if applicable.***

If the order has only online of command, the "Delivery note" document will be joined with the Declaration of Conformity and other contract documents

Barring an additional agreement or quality control plan, all products sold to AIR COST CONTROL **with a limited shelf life** shall be delivered with **at least 95%** of their total lifetime remaining. The shelf-life information shall be stated within either the CoC or delivery note.

AIR COST CONTROL shall be immediately informed of any obsolescence as soon as the Supplier is aware. The Supplier shall also present to the Buyer the steps taken, or will be taken, to ensure equivalence and minimize the consequences of the obsolescence.

- ***Packaging and Logistics:***

It is up to the supplier to take all measures to ensure, by appropriate packaging, the integrity and preservation of the product delivered. The supplier shall take all precaution to minimize shock, corrosion, or any other likely destructive force.

If necessary, each unit of product must be individually protected against shock and damage.

If protective measures are utilized, AIR COST CONTROL (or its Customers) must be able to quickly remove them without the aid of any special tools and without causing damage to the product.

Various protective measures include such things as tapes, bags, bubble wrap, brackets, dust caps, etc.

Protective measures that contravene any applicable regulation or product specification are strictly prohibited.

All products must be identifiable without requiring the removal of protective measures. If protective measures are to be removed due to an intervention by the carrier, freight forwarder and/or customs officials, then the Supplier shall bear the full responsibility for any ensuing damage to product, regardless of any agreed INCOTERMS.

To prevent repackaging from AIR COST CONTROL, it is important that the original packaging made by the supplier meet the requirements of the leading manufacturers within the aerospace industry (i.e. Airbus, Boeing, Dassault, Embraer, etc.) . Please refer to the Annex 1 for further information.

Unless otherwise specified, herein or within any other agreement, the Supplier is to assume that packaging of product is to conform to the ATA 300 specification.

- **Specific Requirements for Packaging and Logistics:**

  - Parcels weighing more than 70 kilograms, must be delivered on pallets to ensure safe handling.
  - Use of "Packaging Chips" or “Peanuts” is prohibited.
  - Foreign Object Debris/Damage (FOD): the presence of a foreign element in a component, assembly, system or even an airplane, due to a lost or forgotten equipment is forbidden. Suppliers are required to have system in place for the elimination of FOD from final product.

AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to reject the reception of any delivery that is unsuitably packaged.

K/ Non-conformity Management: Corrective and Preventive actions

When the supplier detects a nonconforming product and would like to request an exemption, deviation or waiver of any requirement, they must contact and inform AIR COST CONTROL Supplier Quality Service **prior to shipment**.

The quality department, after analysis, will transmit the approved or denied exemption. In the case of approval, the products must be delivered with the waiver agreement. This information will also be transferred on the delivery document of the supplier.

Any item subject to derogation should be sent only if there is formal acceptance.

When the supplier detects anomalies on supplies already delivered at AIR COST CONTROL, they must send a warning document detailing the required information (the nature of the defect, the affected lots, potential risks, photographs, etc.) to the AIR COST CONTROL Supplier Quality Service and they will decide on which actions are to be taken, in consultation with the supplier.

In case of anomaly detected after delivery to Customer, AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to require the full participation of the Supplier for their evaluation and expertise.

Any non-compliance detected by AIR COST CONTROL will undergo a quality review, with the option reserved to return any nonconforming product to the Supplier.

AIR COST CONTROL asks its suppliers to provide a comprehensive analysis of non-conformities detected utilizing appropriate problem-solving techniques (8D, 5P, Ishikawa/Fishbone analysis, etc.). The Supplier must find the root causes of variances detected by themselves or by AIR COST CONTROL and implement corrective actions. If the Supplier needs any assistance in performing an appropriate analysis, AIR COST CONTROL remains available to provide such assistance, as appropriate.

The supplier must return, within 10 days, to AIR COST CONTROL an analysis of the non-conformities detected and an immediate corrective action to rectify the affected product (touch up, repair, etc.). Also required will be a permanent corrective action plan that will prevent the failure from reoccurring. AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to require containment and read-across actions to be performed within 48 hours of detection in order to determine the size and scope of the problem.

The supplier must define a destruction method for parts scrapped to avoid their introduction into the flow of good standard parts.

AIR COST CONTROL reserves the right to pass on to the supplier the costs of non-quality generated by their nonconformance to the requirements contained herein, or in any purchase order, contract or other agreement to which it is a party.

The nature of nonconformities may lead AIR COST CONTROL to temporarily or permanently suspend the supplier in its core Commercial/Sales data.

L/ Continuous Improvement

In the case of recurring nonconformities, AIR COST CONTROL may have to ask the Supplier to formulate an improvement plan and put indicators into place to order to monitor their recovery.

The supplier should, in the spirit of ISO 9001, AS/EN9100 or AS/EN9120, takes a progressive, process-based approach and demonstrate to AIR COST CONTROL that improvement actions are effective in eliminating problems that are straining our business relationship and the supply chain, in general.

5. BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS

A/ The Purchase Order

- **Requirements**: In addition to the general information of the order *(identification of parts, price, quantity, delivery date, etc.),* AIR COST CONTROL may request in its order various other requirements, including requests for additional documentation

(EASA/FAA Airworthiness Certificates, First Article Inspections, test reports, technical documents, etc.).

It is incumbent upon the Supplier to acknowledge its receipt and control the process to fulfill each and every requirement.

Any breach of the requirements of the order will be a considered a nonconformity and be processed by the Quality Department.

- **Acknowledgment within 2 days**: Please acknowledge receipt of the order placed within a period of 2 days. The seller agrees to send an acknowledgment within two business days of receiving this purchase order. This acknowledgment shall be on the seller's letterhead and restate their commitment to, at minimum, our requested dock date(s) and quantities for each the products purchased.

- **General Purchasing Conditions (CGA)**: They are available on our website: *www.aircostcontrol.com*. **All the conditions must be respected and applied.**

- **Code of Conduct**: The seller agrees to comply with our Code of Conduct, as stated on our website. In order to guarantee ethical behavior and in compliance with the laws of the countries we apply this code of conduct.

- **Contracts and Other Agreements**: If a contract, or other agreement, is issued between AIR COST CONTROL and any manufacturer and/or supplier, the requirements of this document are in addition to those present in the contract. *(See § 1. Introduction)*

The supplier must inform AIR COST CONTROL in the following cases:
- **Major incident** affecting the supplier,
- **Risks** that could impact the continuity of the supplier's business / operations, particularly single points of failure,
- **Changes** to third party or customer certification including, lapse / withdrawal / major audit findings,
- **Major modification** of the supplier's quality management system,
- **Change of ownership** or **cessation** of activity,
- **Breaches** of **IT Security** systems (Cyber Security).

B/ Shipping

The main requirement is to comply with the ATA-300 document.

- **Transportation**: All orders made on the same day must be grouped in a single shipment to avoid several shipments and additional costs.

- **Incoterms**: Barring a prior written agreement with AIR COST CONTROL, delivery shall be DDP.

- **Carrier Services**: When AIR COST CONTROL is responsible for transport, please refer to the Annex 2 and use the carriers, services and account numbers provided therein.

C/ Reception

A delivery to AIR COST CONTROL is accepted only in the limit of 7 day, except specific request from AIR COST CONTROL
In the frame of the Accounting process, the anticipated deliveries must be situated into the same period than the initial invoicing (No anticipated order on the previous month)

D/ Full discharge and accompanying documents

With every order, it must be provided at a minimum:

- **A delivery comprising** at least the information mentioned in *§ J / Product Preservation* ➔ ***(attach 1 copy on top of box/carton)***

- **The Certificate of Conformity** (English language) by manufacturer according to EN9163 standard (or equivalent) certifying the quality of parts and comprising at least the order number, the BL number, P/N delivered, the description of article, country of origin, manufacturing site, quantity delivered and covered by the DC, manufacturer's batch (batch, coding date, classification number if applicable ECCN, etc.), a compliance commitment to the specifications, standards and regulations, date and signature or mark validating the information written on the document ➔ ***(to be placed inside of box/carton).***

- **Export Control Classification Number** (ECCN), in accordance with European and American export regulations, must appear the delivery document or given to AIR COST CONTROL in advance ➔ **for more information, refer to** Classify Your Item | Bureau of Industry and Security (bis.gov)

Plus, if necessary or required:

- **A product specification sheet** may also be provided or made available to Air Cost Control in order to know the technical properties of the pieces (schema, dimensions, material, etc...). Provision of a technical datasheet for all non-standardized parts, along with an FAI report (First Article Inspection), if it is the first production or for all major changes to the product and/or process ➔ ***(to be placed inside of box/carton).***

- **An Airworthiness Document**: Unless otherwise indicated on this purchase order, all items that are manufactured to a proprietary norme/standard (i.e. one controlled by Airbus or Boeing) must include an airworthiness certificate/tag (either FAA 8130-3 or EASA Form 1). If this is not possible, it is the responsibility of the seller to notify A2C prior to the acceptance of our purchase order. ➔ ***(to be placed inside of box/carton).***

Any other specific document *(FAI test reports, etc.)* can be requested by AIR COST CONTROL and will be stipulated in the terms of the purchase order ➔ ***refer to § 5 A / The Purchase Order.***

Unless otherwise indicated on this purchase order, all products of this order must conform to the current norm/standard revision in effect. The seller shall immediately notify A2C, if changes to product and/or process may affect the quality of the item(s) being purchased.

All documents provided to AIR COST CONTROL must be in the English language. AIR COST CONTROL highly encourages translation of documents into French, if possible.

Any component classified ITAR must be stipulated in the quotation to our AIR COST CONTROL salesperson.

As much as possible the supplier must avoid including in its supplies of technologies subject to export restrictions (in particular subject to ITAR).

Information regarding REACH & RoHS environmental regulations must also be indicated on the documents or justified by the supplier with the company AIR COST CONTROL (See § 6 / Environment)

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are an obligation for all deliveries of chemical products.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

REACH – RoHS – Conflict Minerals Rules – PFAS :

The supplier must prohibit the use of prohibited products according to the current EHS requirements. The supplier must ensure technological monitoring and alert AIR COST CONTROL of all obsolescence risks identified as soon as possible.

The supplier must report to AIR COST CONTROL the presence of any extremely worrisome substance on the Candidate List of the EU Regulation 1907/2006 **REACH**, if it is present in the article in a concentration above 0.1% mass/massv. The product list is available on the website: *http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table*

Similarly, compliance with **RoHS** regulations, **Conflict Minerals Rules** and **PFAS** must be applied by the suppliers. Any request from AIR COST CONTROL on these subjects must be answered.

The provider will report as soon possible to AIR COST CONTROL all regulatory changes impacting a delivered product.

Whenever possible the Supplier will display compliance information (or noncompliance), of the product with these regulations on its documents* ➔ **Must be clearly stated on all documents to AIR COST CONTROL: Sales Proposal, Sale Contract, BL/CC …).**

AIR COST CONTROL considers that the non-compliance with these regulations may result in rupture of the supply chain. Therefore, any supplier not conforming with these regulations will be considered "a risk".

Other Environmental regulations :
The Supplier shall:

- comply with all **applicable environmental laws and regulations** at:
  - local,
  - state,
  - federal,
  - and international levels, as applicable;
- maintain all required environmental permits, licenses, and approvals.

Compliance information must be provided as mentioned above*. A Supplier Declaration can be required by A2C : ☐ Compliant ☐ Not compliant (Corrective Action Plan required)

In addition, and especially regarding US regulations, the Supplier shall:

- ensure TSCA compliance for all substances, mixtures, and articles supplied to the United States,
- confirm that all chemical substances are listed on, or exempt from, the TSCA Inventory, where applicable.

All new Environmental regulations impacting a product/service: *Cost, Obsolescence, Major Change process,…* must be declared to AIR COST CONTROL **ASAP** (cf. **§B** "*supplier responsibility*").

Companies identified "Installation Classified for the Protection of the Environment" (ICPE):

If the vendor is under the ICPE Classification (*Installation Classified for the Protection of the Environment)* or equivalence for country out of France, he must respect the conditions terms from its operating authorization decree and be in conformity with that.

7. Safety Management System

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that the Supplier implements and maintains an effective Safety Management System (SMS) in order to identify, assess, mitigate, and monitor safety risks that may affect product conformity, airworthiness, or flight safety. The SMS shall be fully integrated into the Supplier's Quality Management System (QMS).

The supplier must implement a Safety Management System in accordance with regulatory requirements **§ PART21 / 145: 21.A.139 / 21.A.239 / 145.A.200.**

This involves :

• Appoint a person who is responsible for aviation safety risks.
• Deploy a 'just culture' to create an atmosphere of trust, to encourage employees to report Safety information.
• Identify and manage aviation safety risks linked to those activities, to reduce potential impact to an acceptable level.
• Inform AIR COST CONTROL of all and any identified risks that may impact aviation safety, together with a mitigation plan, using your own form and send at : Safetymanagementsystem@aircostcontrol.com
• Organize training session on SMS and Organizational and Human Factors (FOH)
• Present identified risks and a mitigation plan during AIR COST CONTROL quality reviews.

Hazard and Risk Management

The Supplier shall:

- Identify safety-related risks linked to its products, processes, and organization.
- Assess risks using a simple severity and likelihood approach.
- Implement actions to reduce unacceptable risks.

Safety Event Reporting

The Supplier shall:

- Report internally any safety-related event.
- Inform the Customer without delay of any event that may impact:
  - Product safety or conformity
  - Airworthiness
  - Regulatory compliance

Examples include delivery of non-conforming products, process errors, or suspect parts.

Management of Change

Before implementing changes that may affect safety (process, materials, organization, or suppliers), the Supplier shall:

- Evaluate potential safety risks
- Implement appropriate risk mitigation actions

Training and Awareness

The Supplier shall ensure that personnel involved in safety-critical activities:

- Are aware of safety risks related to their work
- Are appropriately trained

Continuous Improvement

The Supplier shall:

- Monitor safety issues and trends
- Take corrective actions when necessary
- Improve safety practices based on experience and lessons learned

Flow-down and Access

The Supplier shall:

- Apply equivalent safety expectations to sub-tier suppliers involved in critical activities.
- Allow the Customer access to relevant safety-related information upon request.

ANNEX 1: ELECTRICAL STANDARD PARTS PACKAGING CONDITIONS - QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

PRODUCT FAMILY	DETAILS	A IDENTIFICATION ON PRODUCT				PRODUCT PACKAGING	B IDENTIFICATION on the PACKAGING (depending of the nature of the packaging : see general rules)					Maximum Quantity (in pieces) per packaging
		Manufacturer name	Manufacturer reference	Airbus reference	Date-code		Manufacturer name	Manufacturer reference	Airbus reference	Date-code	Quantité	
Small Circuit breaker unipolar and tripolar		x	x	x	x	Partited box	x	x	x	x	x	1-25
Large circuit breaker unipolar		x	x	x	x	Unit rigid box or unit blister pack	x	x	x	x	x	1
Large circuit breaker tripolar		x	x	x	x	Unit rigid box	x	x	x	x	x	1
Relay, micro-contact		x	x	x	x	Unit rigid box	x	x	x	x	x	1
Lightning devices, indicator, switch, potentiometer		x	x	x	x	Unit rigid box or unit blister pack	x	x	x	x	x	1
Rack,		x	x	x	x	Unit transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	1
Connector, open backshell, cable throughlet		x	x	x	x	Unit transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	1
Module, terminal block, bus bar, milbus		x	x	x	x	Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	-

QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SUPPLIERS

PRODUCT FAMILY	DETAILS	A IDENTIFICATION ON PRODUCT				PRODUCT PACKAGING	B IDENTIFICATION on the PACKAGING (depending of the nature of the packaging : see general rules)					Maximum Quantity per packaging (in pieces)
		Manufacturer name	Manufacturer reference	Airbus reference	Date-code		Manufacturer name	Manufacturer reference	Airbus reference	Date-code	Quantité	
Contact / faulty contact	from gauge 20 to 30	logo				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	1000
	from gauge 16 to 18	logo				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	500
	from gauge 10 to 14	logo				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	100
	from gauge 6 to 8	logo				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	50
	gauge under 6	logo				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	10
contacts coax		logo /x	x	x	x	Unit transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	1
lug		logo / x				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	-
miniature lamp		logo / x	x			Box	x	x	x	x	x	1-100 ♦
Installations items (bounding strap, label,sleeve, cable tie)		logo / x				Transparent plastic envelope	x	x	x	x	x	-
identification sleeve		logo / x				Box	x	x	x	x	x	-
All other products (not include in families here listed)		x	x	x	x	Unit rigid box or unit blister pack	x	x	x	x	x	1
Cables	Report to Specification n° M2001.3											
Legend:	**x** : Mandatory											
	logo : Society marking											
	♦ : Number depending on fragility											

APPENDIX 2: REQUIRED CARRIER SERVICES TO BE USED WHEN AIR COST CONTROL IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSPORT

Package Weight	**Domestic**			**International**		
	Destination	**Carrier**	**Account No.**	**Destination**	**Carrier**	**Account No.**
< 30 kilograms	**Within France**	TNT national	6307151	**To A2C France**	UPS EXPRESS SAVER	WV4252
	Within Germany	UPS STANDARD	1X457F	**To A2C Germany**	Fedex INTL Economy	256489732
	Within the USA	UPS	2846WW	**To A2C USA**	Fedex	354949989
if > 30 kg	**CONTACT US**					

Appendix 3 : ASRs REQUIREMENTS (AIRBUS Program)

ASR Title	ASR Statement
QMS certification	The Supplier shall: (a) have and maintain a Quality Management System (QMS) compliant with IAQG (EN/AS/JISQ) 9100 series and certified by a Certification Body (CB) accredited through IAQG Industry Controlled Other Party (ICOP) scheme, Notes: (1) Depending on scope of activities, 9100 series means: 9100 (Aviation, Space and Defense Organizations), 9110 (Aviation Maintenance Organizations) and 9120 (Aviation, Space and Defense Distributors). (2) Only certifications registered in Online Aerospace Supplier Information System (OASIS) are valid (refer to www.sae.org/iaqg and www.iaqg.org/oasis). (3) For some specific types of Products and/or low-risk Aircraft related Product or Services Suppliers, another QMS standard certification (e.g. ISO 9001) or compliance to such a standard, may be sufficient if formally agreed by the Purchaser. (b) provide the Purchaser on request with the copies of all its certificates/approvals obtained, with the associated scope/capability list and the name of the organization which granted them, (c) for IAQG (EN/AS/JISQ) 9100 series certification: (1) grant access to Airbus to the area of OASIS database containing detailed certification related information, (2) provide Airbus on request with any information about the content of the OASIS report. When the OASIS report is not in English, it is the responsibility of the Supplier to translate and submit necessary information in English. (d) inform Airbus in case of suspension or withdrawal of its QMS certification, (e) notify to Airbus any major change to the QMS (e.g. scope change).
ASRs and associated procedural documents	The Supplier shall, using the Purchaser’s dedicated IT tool: (a) commit on and maintain its compliance declaration related to ASRs and associated documents when requested, (b) propose another means of compliance in case of deviation not accepted by the Purchaser, (c) when no timeframe is specified, provide the Purchaser with the deliverables mentioned in the cARL at the latest 3 weeks before the milestone at which it is expected, (d) contribute to each milestone review to demonstrate the compliance with received ASRs with means of compliance for maturity.

Flow down and fulfilment of Statement of Work and associated Purchaser Requirements	The Supplier shall: (a) ensure that the Purchaser Statement of Work and associated requirements, goals and targets as well as their evolutions are analyzed and flowed down internally and to its Sub-tier suppliers as relevant, (b) provide the Purchaser on request with the rationale in the case some Purchaser Requirements are not flowed down internally and to its Sub-tier suppliers, (c) declare and demonstrate its compliance to the Purchaser’s requirements through: (1) documented processes and methods, (2) organization with adequately dimensioned and trained staff, (3) the delivery of expected inputs at the required date before the milestone at which it is expected, (4) milestone reviews (in order to reach the expected maturity), (5) surveillance process (e.g. day-to-day operational monitoring, audits, assessments, spot checks, including subsequent action plan and action closure) internally and at Sub-tier suppliers. Note : The supplier's procedural management system should fully support Airbus' compliance demonstration with requirements imposed by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) for Production Organization Approval (POA) (EU No. 748/2012 Annex I, Part 21). (d) When application of some Purchaser's processes and methods is specified: (1) either apply these Purchaser's processes and methods, (2) or use its own processes and methods provided that the Supplier is able to demonstrate on request, at any time, the equivalence of these processes and methods, and their compliance with the Purchaser's requirements. Note: "equivalence" means that the Supplier uses and operates processes and methods which are comparable to the Purchaser's ones and produce similar and compatible outputs. It does not require that the way-of-working of the Supplier is identical to the Purchaser's ones. (e) provide evidence and justification to the Purchaser and get formal Purchaser approval for the deviation, when full compliance to the Purchaser's requirements and/or equivalence with specified processes and methods cannot be demonstrated, (f) record accepted deviations to Purchaser Requirements, (g) In case one of the Supplier's processes and methods evolves: (1) verify if the change has an impact on its status of compliance to the Purchaser's requirements, (2) inform the Purchaser when the compliance status is impacted and propose a new or revised deviation to the Purchaser as appropriate. (h) provide the Purchaser on request with all information necessary to demonstrate that Purchaser's requirements are fulfilled (e.g. procedures or extracts of them, records, results of the surveillance activities performed internally or at sub-tier suppliers), (i) use the IT tool provided by the Purchaser to : (1) receive contractual requirements and associated procedural documents, (2) declare its commitment potentially with deviation, (3) and demonstrate its compliance.

Advanced Product Quality Planning - APQP	The Supplier shall: (a) manage end-to-end Product development in line with EN9145 (Requirements for Advanced Product Quality Planning and Production Part Approval Process), (b) perform a quality check of project plan, including its Sub-tier suppliers’ activities, with particular focus on milestones consistency across the Product Breakdown Structure (PBS) and interdependencies between deliverables described in EN9145, (c) provide deliverable status to the Purchaser using Purchaser specified forms and tools, (d) support assessments of all deliverables performed by the Purchaser, (e) establish from the Project start and maintain up-to-date a PPAP (Production Part Approval Process) file all along the Product life cycle (development, series phase, including Product modification or industrial change and end of Product life), to record PPAP deliverables (both listed in EN9145 and specifically required by the Purchaser), (f) submit the PPAP file including the PPAP Approval form in order to ensure Purchaser approval.
Quality Assurance Plan	(a) The Supplier shall issue and maintain a Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) and provide it to the Purchaser for acceptance. (b) This Supplier's QAP shall be in line with ISO10005, unless specifically agreed with the Purchaser. Note: When agreed with the Purchaser, one single QAP may cover several Products or Services over different Contracts.
Data and documentation management - General	The Supplier shall: (a) comply with international, regulatory and Purchaser Requirements related to data and documentation (scope, content, language, configuration management, archiving, retention and retrieval), Note: English, Airbus reference language and acronyms must be used unless mutually agreed. (b) provide a documentation management and exchange plan including: (1) a list of the data and documentation required for the Contract completion, (2) the data and documentation management rules implemented by the Supplier, (3) the frequency and volume of data and documentation to be exchanged with the Purchaser, (4) the means put in place to support the data exchange. (c) justify when data cannot be transferred electronically due to legal, certification, Intellectual Property (IP) rights, confidentiality, classification rules or regulations, and agree with the Purchaser the means by which the data will be transferred, (d) contribute to any tests related to data exchange as required by the Purchaser.

Documentation rules overview	(a) Unless specifically requested/agreed by the Purchaser, all documents provided to or shared with the Purchaser, and/or used to demonstrate compliance to a requirement shall be in English, available at any time and include the following information: (1) title, reference and version, (2) Supplier logo, name and address, (3) Product or Service description, (4) Supplier code, Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE/NCAGE), (5) signatory's name (or individual, unambiguous and traceable signatory code), (6) signatory's function when specified (recommended in other cases), (7) date of signature, (8) in case of revision: identification of what has changed, version number, affected pages/paragraphs/sequences, short description of reasons for revision, (9) copyright legal mention, (10) reference to Aircraft Product family applicability (when relevant). (b) In case the Supplier wants to use digital signature or upon Airbus request, the Supplier shall comply with specific rules defined in the Purchaser Requirements.
Data and documentation management - Records	The Supplier shall: (a) comply with the regulatory and specific Purchaser Requirements related to data and documentation records, in particular those supporting the demonstration that an Aircraft or an Item was manufactured in a conforming condition, those needed by the organization responsible for the aircraft continuing airworthiness to establish the airworthiness status of an Aircraft or an Item, all details of maintenance work carried out, and archive them at least for the duration of the Contract and in no event less than the period required by law and/or the relevant Aviation Authority. (b) define: (1) the responsible to archive the records, (2) a methodology for surveillance of the Archiving system. (c) ensure electronic archiving in an independent physical space where the information is protected from loss, modification and unauthorized access to ensure the availability, traceability and integrity of the archived information during the whole archiving period.

Airbus and Aviation Authorities' surveillance and investigations	The Supplier shall: (a) make arrangements that enable Airbus, Airbus Customers, Aviation Authorities and their representatives or delegated parties to conduct surveillance and investigations in all sites where the Supplier performs Airbus related activities, whether the activity is subject to a Delegation of Design Organization Authority or not. This includes cases where such surveillance or investigations are performed at Sub-tier suppliers in relation to the Supplier's contractual obligations, Note: Surveillance and Investigations include audits, assessments, on-site visits, access to aircraft, expert reviews further to an issue, an incident or an accident, etc. (b) participate to and/or support as required surveillance and investigations performed by Airbus, Airbus Customers, Aviation Authorities and their representatives or delegated parties by providing as relevant: (1) all process related information, documents and procedures (or extracts of them) developed by the Supplier, (2) evidences demonstrating that these processes and associated procedures are/were effectively implemented as relevant, (3) samples of deliverable, reports, results of investigations, etc. Note: In case of investigations launched further to an Aircraft accident or incident, these data and information must only be provided to authorized representatives or delegated persons from Airbus and investigations Authorities. (c) launch corrective actions and/or support Airbus as required to enable closure of possible findings and/or required action plans, in line with associated target dates.
Lessons learnt capture and continuous improvement	The Supplier shall establish a continuous improvement process for regularly capturing lessons learnt and improving the Product realization process and future Products, including: (a) definition of scope and objectives (target setting), (b) definition of metrics, (c) follow-up of improvement actions (including the update of control plan, DFMEA and PFMEA), (d) identification and recording of lessons learnt.
Project requirements management	The Supplier shall at all times: (a) as a prerequisite, identify the Project stakeholders, (b) for all requirements governing the Project: (1) identify the latest applicable version of all requirements governing the Project, including business, regulatory, Product (technical) design requirements, and all associated Project targets (including safety, performance, quality/manufacturability, reliability and service life, etc.), and define the requirements type accordingly, (2) evaluate their applicability to the Project, (3) ensure they are available, complete and understandable for all stakeholders (internal and external contributors), (4) ensure they are expressed in terms that can be verified and validated, (5) provide the compliance status to these requirements and evidence supporting this status, (6) take into account lessons learnt on best practices from previous Projects.

Work Breakdown Structure	The Supplier shall provide, maintain and communicate to the Purchaser a complete Work Breakdown Structure (WBS): (a) covering its activities, and those performed by its Sub-tier suppliers, (b) presenting the breakdown with a list of Project work packages and with an associated description, (c) ensuring consistency with the Organization Breakdown Structure (OBS) (i.e each work package having one owner/responsible identified in OBS).
Organization Breakdown Structure	The Supplier shall provide, maintain and communicate to the Purchaser a complete Organization Breakdown Structure (OBS) describing: (a) the Project organization, the roles and responsibilities of the identified teams covering the activities performed internally or by Sub-tier suppliers, (b) the relationship with the company organization, (c) the consistent links with the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS).
Project Progress Review (target achievement)	The Supplier shall: (a) regularly provide the Purchaser with the achievements relative to the Project requirements and targets, including its Sub-tier suppliers, in order to ensure that the activities are correctly performed, (b) agree with the Purchaser on the format, content and frequency of the Project Progress Review. Note: When APQP is applied, the Project progress review must include the status of the required EN9145 deliverables.
Master Schedule	The Supplier shall: (a) define and update a Master Schedule covering all deliverables and required activities, including those of Sub-tier suppliers, in consistency with the main development Milestones defined by the Purchaser and the different breakdown structures. (b) agree with the Purchaser on the level of granularity of the Master Schedule and use it to identify the critical path, steer the Project and interface with the Purchaser.
Detailed Work Package schedules	The Supplier shall define and update for every work package a schedule of the activities needed to deliver the Product, synchronized with the Master Schedule allowing monitoring and control of the activities progress, critical path identification, optimization of the detailed activities.
Resource Breakdown Structure	(a) The Supplier shall deliver and update a complete Resource Breakdown Structure (RBS) for all phases of the Project. (b) For material resources, the Supplier shall ensure that: (1) the RBS establishes the Suppliers' and Sub-tier suppliers' needs in terms of tools and facilities, (2) the projected needs and the current availability of its own material resources and those of Sub-tier suppliers are regularly compared. (c) For human resources structure, the Supplier shall: (1) provide a resource plan for the realization of the Project in accordance with its scope, complexity and technical nature to ensure the management of the required know-how, resource level and organization structure, (2) define the means and implementation plan to ensure the quality and sustainability of the Project (e.g. theoretical, specific, practical or refresher trainings).

Validation of activities, Project Milestones and Project Baseline	The Supplier shall: (a) define the criteria required: (1) to validate their internal project milestones, (2) to complete the associated activities, in terms of time, cost, quality and technical performance, (3) to allow an estimation of the volume of remaining work. (b) ensure that these criteria are consistent with the main development Milestones defined by the Purchaser. (c) define and maintain up-to-date the schedule and the content of the activities in a shared Project Baseline to be mutually agreed with the Purchaser. (d) evaluate all the potential impacts of all Project Baseline changes on the Purchaser or other parties and alert the Purchaser on these impacts.
Project Management Plan	The Supplier shall: (a) define, maintain up-to-date and provide the Purchaser with a Project Management Plan (PMP)/project plan describing: (1) Project Management practices, rules and ways of working set up for the Project, including the steering model, monitoring sequence, roles and responsibilities, (2) interdependencies inside the Project and/or with other projects. (b) provide the Purchaser with the PMP using the PMP Template provided by Airbus.
Project closure	The Supplier shall ensure: (a) that all lessons learnt captured along the life of the project are analysed and recorded at project closure so that they will be taken into consideration for any new project, (b) that the Project closure meeting includes the formal hand-over of activities from Program to Operations with a clear definition of roles and responsibilities before and after transition to series.
Project Management - General	The Supplier shall: (a) nominate a project leader accountable for all deliverables requested by the Contract, (b) deploy an organization-wide project management system for all Products and Services delivered to the Purchaser in line with the Project Management Plan (PMP) template provided by the Purchaser, (c) define a way of working compatible with the Purchaser's, including the steering model, monitoring sequence, roles & responsibilities and agree content and frequency of the Project Progress Review, (d) formalize and manage in configuration a project baseline including the set of requirements and schedule to execute and deliver the project, (e) actively contribute to a joint approach to manage shared Projects, agreeing business focuses and ensure continuous Project improvements, (f) perform and participate to regular Project reviews at adequate management level to monitor progress made versus project target and secure recovery action when needed, including Project risk and opportunities identification and mitigation, (g) share with the Purchaser the Project status at a periodicity to be mutually agreed, (h) identify and agree with the Purchaser any deviation with the plan.

Risk and Opportunity management	The Supplier shall: (a) demonstrate a robust, organization-wide Risk and Opportunity (R&O) management system for all Products and Services delivered to the Purchaser. Notes: (1) Risks covered can be related but not limited to contractual, financial, technical, industrial, Transfer of Work (whether driven by the Purchaser, the Supplier, or Sub-tiers suppliers), supply chain & quality, Sub-tiers suppliers, projects, catastrophic events, industrial systems & tools, IT systems, geopolitical, environment, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), human factors, resources, technological capability, industrial capacity, lead time, location, lot size, transportation, delivery, etc. (2) Adherence to ISO 31000 standard is a valid answer to this R&O management system requirement. (3) For Supply Chain risk, the use of EN9134 ‘Supply Chain Risk Management Guideline’ is recommended. (b) actively contribute to a joint approach to manage shared R&O, agreeing business focuses and continuous R&O improvements, (c) perform regular risk reviews at adequate management level to ensure effectiveness of mitigation plan, (d) ensure Early Warning of new risks to the Purchaser, (e) share with the Purchaser (at a periodicity to be mutually agreed, minimum once a year) the status of all R&O and associated plan.
Foreign object prevention - General	The Supplier shall have a Foreign Object prevention program compliant with EN9146 covering all stages of the Product life from design to delivery, in particular: (a) to guarantee Foreign Object debris (FOd) and Foreign Object Damage (FOD) free Products are delivered to Airbus, Airbus Suppliers and Airbus Customers, (b) to document, analyze and launch adequate corrective actions in case of FOD, Note: In addition, it must cover: (1) prevention of degradations of the air quality on board (e.g. emissions from the material itself and its surface treatments caused by low or high temperatures, in particular for air System components and ducting). (2) verification that consumables used during manufacturing/assembly/maintenance and/or integrated in the Product are only those authorized in technical specifications and/or manufacturing instructions.
Information Security	The Supplier shall, considering security and cyber security risks, secure the operating environment in which both the Supplier and Airbus collaborate by complying with the Purchaser Requirements on Information Security.
Environmental Management System	The Supplier shall: (a) implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on ISO 14001 or similar standard and in line with its environmental policy and associated objectives. (b) operate a substance management process and proactively communicate all identified issues to the Purchaser. (c) alert the Purchaser on any potential Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) risks that may impact Purchaser’s or Supplier’s brand image, supply or delivery of Product.

Material Declaration Form	The Supplier shall provide to the Purchaser a duly completed and updated Airbus Material Declaration Form (MDF).
Environmental, Health and Safety processes	The Supplier shall: (a) have a process to identify applicable laws and regulations in connection with Environment, Health and Safety and integrate associated requirements. (b) have a process to integrate Airbus Environmental Requirements. (c) obtain and make available to the Purchaser: (1) all authorizations required to perform its activities, (2) latest and other relevant inspections follow-up letters from authorities, (3) all information in connection with Environmental, Health and Safety matters to enable management of the life-cycle of the Product (including waste management and emissions) in accordance with applicable laws/regulations/requirements of governmental bodies/authorities.
Environment - Substances of Concern - Substitution Plan	When Product contains and/or manufacturing processes use substances that are regulated or proposed for inclusion in applicable laws/regulations, including (but not limited to) those recorded in the List of Substances, the Supplier shall agree a substitution plan with Airbus for phase-out of these substances.
Environment - Importer obligations/requirements for substances	The Supplier shall be responsible for and comply with all importer obligations and requirements (European or other) applicable in connection with substances contained in the Product to be delivered to Airbus.
Environment - Substances of Concern - General	The Supplier shall: (a) ensure at all stages (including, but not limited to, from design to delivery) that the Product does not contain and that it does not use in its manufacturing process any substance which is regulated or targeted for inclusion in applicable laws/regulations, including (but not limited to) those present in the List of Substances, (b) in case of deviation (e.g. when a suitable alternative is not available), deliver to Airbus a technical justification prior to finalization of the design (including any re-design/modification) and/or the manufacturing process.
Obsolescence management process	The Supplier shall: (a) implement a process for preventing, predicting and resolving obsolescence during the life of the Program, (b) regularly report the status of potential obsolescence to the Purchaser, (c) notify, when requested by the Purchaser, any Product obsolescence to the Purchaser by communicating a Last Buy Order (LBO) and a Last Time Shipment (LTS).
Obsolescence due to substances	For substances that are regulated or proposed for inclusion in applicable laws and regulations, including (but not limited to) those recorded in the List of Substances, the Supplier shall: (a) identify and anticipate potential obsolescence or any regulatory constraint (also coming from its own supply chain), (b) ensure continuity of supply throughout the life of the Program and provide an action plan satisfactory to the Purchaser, (c) regularly report to the Purchaser on the status of any potential obsolescence concerning substances contained or used in the manufacturing process of each Product to be delivered.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	The Supplier shall: (a) comply with the Purchaser Requirements on Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (b) provide the Purchaser with its own IT organization information (e.g. connectivity model to Airbus IT, related standards, site locations), Note: These information are required prior to obtain any authorization to connect to Airbus Information System. (c) adapt its IT connectivity model to Airbus Extended Enterprise specifications, (d) deploy, setup and manage installation of, and access to, any needed Airbus-Specified IT solutions & services.
Root cause analysis and problem solving	The Supplier shall (a) have a process in line with EN9136 or equivalent to manage and analyze significant and/or recurrent issues (such as Product or Service quality escapes, late production or deliveries, process deviations, documentation issues, late or incorrect design) in order to contain them, identify their root causes and prevent their recurrence including on similar products and processes. (b) inform the Purchaser about progress and results of actions in line with the Purchaser’s criteria and timeframes (these may vary depending on the nature, the complexity and the impact of the issue). Note: This includes implementing an Early Warning System to inform the Purchaser when relevant. Note: See also A1505 “Notification of Product Quality Escape identified post-delivery”.
Management of non-conforming Products and Services	The Supplier shall, in line with EN9131 and EN9136: (a) implement the control of non-conforming outputs, which includes timely reporting of non-conformities affecting delivered Products and Services to the Purchaser and to relevant interested parties, (b) define corrective actions for non-conforming Products and Services whether detected before or after delivery, according to their impacts, (c) communicate to and collaborate with the Purchaser to launch any investigations and actions as deemed appropriate, (d) identify and physically segregate the non-conforming Products until they are scrapped, reworked or released after disposition of the non-conformity by the competent organization.
Guaranteed Maximum Weight	The Supplier shall: (a) comply with the Guaranteed Maximum Weight of the Product and options, taking into account all parameters impacting the weight (e.g. surface protection and machining tolerances), (b) support the definition or update of the Guaranteed Maximum Weight by providing a justification document listing the changes to the requirements impacting the weight of the Product.
Concurrent Engineering and Design for Manufacturing & Assembly (DFMA)	The Supplier shall use Concurrent Engineering principles enabling early integration of constraints related to manufacturing, testing, assembly, Supply Chain, maintenance and any other relevant activities identified by the Supplier (e.g. Design for Manufacturing and Assembly (DFMA), Design for Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (DFMRO)).

Technical specification requirements	For Supplier technical specification, the Supplier shall: (a) ensure distinct visibility of every requirement critical characteristic, (b) ensure traceability to upper level requirements and architecture elements, and provide the rationale for requirements not directly traceable, (c) ensure the validation and the verification of requirements correctness, consistency and completeness and communicate it to the Purchaser for validation.
Design and certification data retention	The Supplier shall retain and make available to Airbus and Aviation Authorities upon request all relevant design and/or certification data to the Airbus Aircraft Type Design/Certificate and/or repair design. Note: This includes, for the certification test specimens, all conformity statements and inspection records.
Identification & marking - General	(a) The Supplier shall document and implement a process recognized by Airbus for "identification and marking" of its Products/parts deliverables. (b) The identification data shall be defined and marked on the parts or appliances (or on their container when the parts or appliances are too small). (c) This identification data shall include at least the following information: (1) a name, trademark, or symbol identifying the manufacturer in a manner identified by the applicable Design Data (i.e. as defined by the approver of these applicable Design Data), (2) the Part Number (P/N), as defined in the applicable Design Data, (3) the serial number for critical parts as defined in applicable Design Data. Note: Once the part is manufactured and its serial number is allocated, it must remain unchanged whatever the modifications applied afterwards (in production or in-service). (4) and if applicable, either: (i) the ETSO/TSO number, (ii) or the letters EPA (European Part Approval) for Parts or Appliances produced in accordance with Approved Design Data not belonging to the Type Certificate Holder of the related Product. (d) Marking shall be permanent and legible. (e) The identification data, its format, location and the specification of method for marking, shall be in accordance with Purchaser Requirements (e.g. Constituent Assemblies, Identifiable Parts, Rotable Items, life limited parts).
Transfer of Design Data	(a) The Supplier shall document and implement a process recognized by Airbus to control and monitor the timely transfer of up-to-date applicable Design Data and Evidence of Approved Design Data to production/maintenance organizations. (b) This process shall describe in particular how the applicable Design Data and associated documents are securely transferred following a clear step freezing the design configuration.

Test representativeness for certification	The Supplier (including test organization Supplier) shall: (a) document and implement a process to ensure, when undertaking certification test activities, that before each test: (1) for the test specimen: (i) Materials and Processes adequately conform to the specifications for the proposed Type Design, (ii) parts of the Products adequately conform to the drawings/Design Data set in the proposed Type Design, (iii) the manufacturing processes, construction and assembly adequately conform to those specified in the proposed Type Design, (iv) the test specimen is accompanied by a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) and its associated Manufacturing and Inspection Dossier, or preferably, when possible, with an EASA form 1, (v) Integration checks are performed. (2) the test equipment and all measuring equipment used for tests are adequate for the test and are appropriately calibrated, (3) a statement of conformity of the test configuration is issued, based upon evidences from above points 1 and 2, listing all non-conformities if any, and justifying that these non-conformities do not affect the test results, (i) Non-conformity between the design of the test equipment and that in the proposed type design at the date of test, (ii) Non-conformity between the manufactured test equipment and the design of the test equipment. (4) no change is made to the test specimen or to the test and measuring equipment that affect the validity of the statement of conformity as required in above point 3, (b) when the test is completed, (1) ensure that the test has been performed in accordance with all tests requirements and conditions (e.g. temperature) to support the compliance demonstration to the applicable certification basis, (2) include in any certification test report the following statement: "The materials and processes for the test specimen adequately conform to the specification for the proposed type design. The parts and Products tested adequately conform to the drawings in the proposed type design and the manufacturing processes, construction and assembly adequately conform to the proposed type design. All test equipment and measuring means for the test are adequate for the test and appropriately calibrated." (c) allow EASA and Airbus to review any report, make any inspection and perform or witness any flight and/or ground test as necessary: (1) to check the validity of the declaration of compliance to the Type Certification basis, (2) to determine that no feature or characteristic makes the Product unsafe for the uses for which certification is requested.
Design risk analysis (DFMEA)	The Supplier shall: (a) apply the Design Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (DFMEA) methodology in accordance with EN9145, (b) provide the results of its DFMEA to the Purchaser upon request, (c) review and keep the DFMEA up-to-date at all times, (d) contribute to a DFMEA initiated within Airbus by providing appropriate information on request.
Product Key Characteristics (KCs) and Critical Items (CIs)	The Supplier shall: (a) identify, provide and cascade Product Key Characteristics/Critical Items (KCs/CIs) in line with EN9103, (b) manage their updates.

identification and evolution	
Engineering data	The Supplier shall provide engineering data (e.g. drawings, reports, documents) all along the development and qualification of Product or Manufacturing Process & Test Methods in accordance with the Purchaser planning.
Technology maturity development	For a new technology development, before qualification is launched, the Supplier shall provide screening data (e.g. test reports) required to support its validation in line with the Purchaser target specifications or standards.
Standard Parts and Specified Items - Prototypes delivery	The Supplier shall manufacture and deliver prototypes required by the Purchaser to develop final Aircraft functional and production qualification needs, and to demonstrate compliance to specification.
Standards & Technical Specifications for qualification	(a) The Supplier shall provide formally released in-house standards/specifications or Design Data Set requested to complete Purchaser qualification activities. (b) Such data shall include as applicable: (1) 3D model or sufficient geometrical data to support generation of Purchaser models for DMU libraries, (2) Supplier's technical definition (Supplier contractual detailed drawings and specifications in line with nomenclature), (3) Complete Product nomenclature and/or Bill of Materials (BoM) if containing multiple elements, (4) Trade name/Supplier part reference(s), (5) Manufacturing site and CAGE/NCAGE code, (6) Reference to manufacturing/inspection route, (7) Design Data substantiating Product definition against Purchaser Requirements.
Supplier Qualification Plan (QP)	The Supplier shall produce or contribute to the generation of a Qualification Plan (QP) by providing the Purchaser with a detailed list of activities, deliverables and schedules regularly updated as required. Notes: This list should contain but is not restricted to: (1) Qualification schedule (2) Prototype development steps (3) Environment Health and Safety (EHS) assessment (4) External laboratory tests

Qualification Test Program (QTP)	The Supplier shall: (a) produce or contribute to the generation of the Qualification Test Program (QTP) to verify by analysis and/or by test that the Product and/or process comply with technical requirements and standards, (b) comply with the Purchaser approved Qualification Test Program (QTP). Notes: (1) The QTP may be subject to updates to record proposed changes and deviations as accepted by the Purchaser. (2) This requirement is to be considered in coordination with "Testing" requirements of chapter “Design and Develop General Requirements” of this document.
Qualified test laboratory & inspection facilities	(a) The Supplier shall ensure that all qualification samples are tested with a qualified couple <Test Method/Test Facilities> that is referenced in the relevant Airbus database. Notes: This includes: (1) preparation of these samples and performance of the tests, (2) captive laboratories in a Supplier site or independent laboratories or facilities. (b) Any needs for Special Processes or tests shall be specified in the Airbus Qualification Test Program (QTP).
Qualification control samples/coupons	The Supplier shall deliver qualification samples/coupons for in-house or independent control tests, in line with Qualification Test Program (QTP). Note: Samples/coupons must be equivalent of serial production units.
Supplier qualification progress and failure reporting	The Supplier shall: (a) keep the Purchaser informed on the progress of qualification testing at key Milestones of the Qualification Test Program (QTP), or when specifically required by the Purchaser, (b) in case of any qualification anomaly, failure or improper test: (1) stop the tests, (2) immediately report to the Purchaser, (3) not repeat or resume tests until root cause and appropriate corrective actions are identified and accepted by the Purchaser.
Manufacturers Test Report	(a) The Supplier shall provide a Manufacturer Test Report (MTR) which documents the results from all qualification testing or analysis. (b) This report shall contain as a minimum: (1) verification of compliance with the Qualification Test Program (QTP), (2) evidences that tests have been performed according to the Qualification Test Program (QTP), (3) deviations approved by the Purchaser and justification where applicable, (4) details of test coupon and sample preparation to freeze qualification standards, (5) tests results including any failures, root cause and corrective actions with evidences of Purchaser approval for resumed or repeated tests, (6) test facilities, set-up, means of calibration and test dates, (7) risk analysis if preliminary qualification is requested by the Purchaser.

PPAP file and Purchaser specific PPAP requirements	The Supplier shall : (a) build and maintain a PPAP file in accordance with EN9145, Note : PPAP file aims at (1) confirming that the production process has demonstrated the potential to produce Products that consistently fulfill all requirements at the Purchaser demand rate and according to ramp-up, from the Project start and all along the Product life cycle (development, serial phase in case of modification/update), (2) securing Product and Process validation before serial production, (3) recording the compliance for the PPAP requirements listed in EN9145 and those specifically required by the Purchaser, i.e. Product validation results (V&V), Critical Items (CIs) and Key Characteristics, Industrial Process Layout and Supplier mapping (breakdown structure). The PPAP file must include the PPAP Approval form as specified in order to ensure Purchaser approval. (b) provide the Purchaser with the PPAP file.
Industrial process maturity	The Supplier shall achieve and demonstrate industrial process maturity by: (a) ensuring its industrial processes are measurable against agreed serial condition targets to repeatedly deliver its Products on quality, on time and on cost, (b) providing the status and evidence of industrial process maturity, via regular industrial reviews with the Purchaser.
Collection and management of manufacturing occurrences	The Supplier shall: (a) collect and analyze internal manufacturing occurrences, identify any possible adverse trends and assess their impact on the Product quality, (b) collect, record and trace all non-conformities (e.g. originated from in-house manufacturing, or Sub-tier suppliers, identified at Purchaser's site or by Aircraft operator) in an integrated or linked database, (c) establish correlation between the non-conformities found during industrialization, production, tests and after delivery (Aircraft manufacturer, in-service and maintenance), and assess their overall impact on Purchaser and final Product, (d) present to the Purchaser during dedicated Supplier quality reviews an overall status including Root Cause Analysis results and corrective/preventive actions implemented to prevent recurrence. Note: See also A1501 “Management of non-conforming Products and Services” and A1505 “Notification of Product Quality Escape identified post-delivery”.

Management of Unsalvageable Items	(a) The Supplier shall manage all Aircraft-related Products declared as unsalvageable in line with EN9147, to ensure they cannot: (1) be used for Aircraft, parts or Equipment manufacturing, (2) re-appear or be sold as airworthy at a later date on the aeronautical parts market. (b) The Supplier shall ensure that Aircraft related Products declared as unsalvageable: (1) are physically identified, (2) are handled and stored in secured/quarantine areas, (3) are mutilated (when feasible) prior transfer for destruction/recycling. (c) The mutilation of Unsalvageable Items and material shall be done in such a way that they are beyond economic salvage or repair, including their potential sub-assemblies. (d) When the mutilation of Unsalvageable Items and material is not feasible prior to the transfer for destruction/recycling (e.g. hazardous or small items), the transfer and destruction/recycling process shall be secured with capability to demonstrate the destruction or the recycling.
First Article Inspection	The Supplier shall: (a) provide the Purchaser with the planning of the First Article Inspection (FAI) including schedule and description of activities, (b) carry out and repeat as appropriate the FAI in accordance with EN9102 and associated Purchaser Requirements, (c) provide the FAI Report (FAIR) upon Purchaser request. Notes: (1) The Purchaser reserves the right to have a representative attending FAI as an observer. (2) For Equipment and Systems, FAI is to be performed for end Products (Line Replaceable Unit (LRU)) and for each major sub-assembly (Shop Replaceable Unit (SRU)) for each standard. (3) Prototype parts, or parts built using methods different from those intended for the normal production process, are not considered as part of the first production run.

Industrial change - General	The Supplier shall: (a) systematically perform risk analysis and communicate the results to the Purchaser, prior to implementation of any industrial change (including "Transfer of Work"), such as: (1) plant location (2) plant layout, (3) transportation mode, (4) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, (5) top level organisation and personnel at key position, (6) process (manufacturing, assembly, tests, inspection; in-/ outsourcing), (7) industrial production means (machines, tools listed in the process flow diagram), (8) Company name change or POA holder address change or request for Release certificate change, (9) product documentation/drawings/AIMS/AIPS or design specifications update, (10) MOD, Design or formulation change (including alternative proposal, equivalent product not qualified). Note: T he risk analysis must also include Sub-tier suppliers activities, see A1504 (Airbus Supplier Requirements - Buy). (b) provide the Purchaser with the following information: (1) Product identification, (2) change description, (3) reason for change, (4) point of embodiment (application rank), (5) risk identification and mitigation status, (6) associated schedule, (7) proposal of any necessary verification/validation/qualification/certification activities to be (re-)performed. (c) obtain a formal agreement from the Purchaser before implementing any industrial change, (d) manage the industrial change according to its risk analysis and according to Purchaser instructions, if any.
Make-to-Make and Buy-to-Make - Transfer of Work	The Supplier shall comply with Purchaser Requirements in case of Supplier driven Make-to-Make or Buy-to-Make Transfer of Work. Note: For Make-to-Make, Transfer of Work addresses activities transferred from one location to another, including transfers within the same facility of the Supplier.

Quality Metrics	The Supplier shall: (a) define the Quality Metrics used to monitor the manufacturing process such as: (1) pre-test First Pass Yield (% FPY), (2) First Pass Yield rate, (3) Environmental Stress Screening (ESS)/ageing/NDT First Pass Yield (% FPY), (4) Capability indexes (Cp/Cpk, Pp/Ppk), (5) control limits when Statistical Process Control (SPC) is implemented, (6) Roll Throughput Yield, (7) final test, i.e. Ground Test Instruction First Pass Yield or Acceptance Test Procedure (ATP), (8) Defects Per Million (DPM) (number of defects/total number of potentialities for defects), (9) scraps rate, (10) internal reworks rate, (11) Product in-service returns, (b) define any additional relevant metric depending on any specific situation that may occur, (c) define targets for each metric and ensure they are compatible with the Purchaser's Project objectives, (d) include selected metrics and associated targets in process flow diagram, (e) provide results of these metrics and associated actions when requested by the Purchaser. Note: The results can be requested either regularly (e.g. monthly or quarterly) or in case of performance degradation, during an audit or an assessment, a quality review, etc.
Process Flow Diagram	The Supplier shall establish, maintain and provide the process flow diagram of the industrial production process (internal and external) up to shipment and delivery of the Product, including for each Product and sub-assemblies: (a) manufacturing phases including Special Processes (SP), (b) inspections (incoming, intermediate and final) and test activities including Non-Destructive Testing (NDT), Material Evaluation and Test Method (TM), (c) identification of outsourced activities, (d) which and where Quality Metrics are recorded (refer to Quality Metrics Chapter), (e) which and where Key Characteristics/Critical Items are recorded (refer to Process Control Chapter), (f) the processes requiring a qualified operator, (g) the means and tools used, (h) documentation used at each step of the manufacturing.
Work environment	The Supplier shall: (a) determine and implement the work environment needed to achieve conformity to Product requirements, (b) define and maintain a dedicated work environment procedure taking into account following factors that may affect the conformity of the Product including at least cleanliness, temperature, humidity, ventilation, lighting (including ultra-violet), space/access, noise, air pollution, vibrations/shocks, dust protection and electrostatic discharge protection.

Supply Chain Flow Chart	The Supplier shall establish, maintain and provide the internal and external supply chain flow chart covering door-to-door processes (from reception to delivery) and including as applicable to the Product or Product family: (a) physical flow, (b) information flow, (c) customer demand (quantity per week or month and lot size) and delivery frequency, (d) production rate, (e) available resources, (f) available time, (g) utilization rate, (h) efficiency rate, (i) measured (rated) capacity, (j) lot size and lead-time, (k) inventory between process steps (number of days = quantity/downstream usage), (l) Master Production Schedule (MPS adherence), (m) bottleneck identification, (n) rejection rate, (o) KPI's for delivery performance (On Time Delivery (OTD)) and quality performance (rejection rate), (p) any other relevant information.
Industrial process layout (floor plan and spaghetti diagram)	The Supplier shall provide: (a) an industrial process layout (or shop floor plan/floor plan) representing the production line layout and mapping the overall Product flow from the receiving area to the shipping area, (b) a spaghetti diagram.
Industrial breakdown structure	The Supplier shall provide the Purchaser: (a) with its industrial breakdown structure : industrial parties, organization and responsibilities involved, (b) with a list of all Site(s) involved in the Service and to be updated when needed.

Manufacturing and Inspection Dossier (including work station documentation)	(a) The Supplier shall establish, maintain and provide for validation a Manufacturing and Inspection Dossier that describes all means, processes and tools necessary to purchase, produce, assemble and test the Product in compliance with the Definition Dossier. (b) The manufacturing and inspection dossier, covering work station documentation, shall include as a minimum: (1) process flow diagram, (2) applicable drawings, (3) routings, (4) Bill of Materials (BoM), including consumables, as referenced in the technical specification, Definition Dossier or Standard Operating Instructions (SOI), Note: Temporary replacement of a part or material specified in the BoM by any other equivalent standard is only authorized when validated by the relevant Airbus technical expert. Permanent replacement is only authorized when the Definition Dossier has been updated accordingly. (5) Manufacturing and control procedures (including inspection and test) performed for each of the approved facilities, (6) measurement procedures in line with data and tolerance requirements and in conditions representative of Product integration into Aircraft or Aircraft major assembly, (7) stamped work orders (traveler sheets/trailer sheets/shop routers or process sheets), (8) Standard Operating Instructions (SOI), (9) list of applied manufacturing and test tools. (c) The Supplier shall define: (1) a detailed plan for preventive and corrective maintenance of manufacturing and inspection means/tools, (2) the Overall Equipment Efficiency (OEE) calculation of manufacturing means.
Means and tools management	The document lacks detail regarding the file inspection.
Test strategy and control	The Supplier shall: (a) define its manufacturing test strategy to ensure that all potential defects are covered by manufacturing tests as upstream as possible, (b) provide its manufacturing test coverage analysis method, (c) ensure that manufacturing tests cover all components, parts and associated processes during all manufacturing and assembly phases, (d) When requested by the Purchaser, justify and propose an action plan (e.g. Acceptance Test Procedure (ATP)) to mitigate the associated risks when full coverage is not achieved, (e) When requested by the Purchaser, continually measure, analyze and improve the efficiency of its manufacturing tests.

Process risk management (PFMEA)	The Supplier shall: (a) apply the Process Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (PFMEA) methodology in accordance with EN9145, (b) provide the results of its PFMEA to the Purchaser upon request, (c) have a process for reviewing and keeping the PFMEA up-to-date at all times.
Product & Process Critical Items (CIs) and Key Characteristics (KCs) - Preliminary listing and variation management	The Supplier shall, in line with EN9103: (a) capture Product Critical Items/Key Characteristics provided by the Purchaser and/or design office, (b) identify process Critical Items/Key Characteristics and indicate them in the process flow diagram, (c) manage variation of these Product and process Key Characteristics.
Measurement System Analysis (MSA)	The Supplier shall provide the Purchaser with: (a) the Measurement System Analysis (MSA) plan, (b) the main results of its MSA including metrology (accuracy, precision) and Gauge R&R (Repeatability and Reproducibility) on Product and process Key Characteristics.
Statistical Process Control	The Supplier shall: (a) monitor the Product and process Key Characteristics by Statistical Control Process (SPC) and provide evidence as requested by the Purchaser, (b) demonstrate using measurable evidence that the controls are efficient if other variation control methods are used.
Process capability studies	The Supplier shall: (a) set up variation management activities on Product and process Key Characteristics to achieve the capability target value (e.g. Cp, Cpk, Pp, Ppk) and provide evidence to the Purchaser, (b) provide evidence to the Purchaser, starting with the initial process capability studies, (c) define a specific action plan to improve the capability results in a continuous improvement approach.
Control Plan	The Supplier shall, (a) provide a Control Plan including, at a minimum, the criteria defined in EN9145, to ensure that the process is under control (stable, repeatable and meeting capability requirements defined in EN9145 unless otherwise specified by the Purchaser), (b) have a process for reviewing and keeping the Control Plan up-to-date at all times, (c) use recognised industrial standard template unless specifically agreed with the Purchaser, (d) include in the Control Plan the list of activities (e.g. measurements, controls, tests, inspections) required at each phase of the process, including receiving, in-process and out-going requirements, (e) include and indicate all identified Product and process Key Characteristics and Critical Items in the Control Plan, (f) ensure the Control Plan is agreed by its own quality and production functions, (g) provide to the Purchaser, for each approved facility/location, evidence that the Control Plan is operated and that the process outputs conform to the Purchaser Requirements.

Product preservation during manufacturing operations	The Supplier shall guarantee the preservation, final integrity and quality of the Product during the entire manufacturing cycle (including internal and external moves). This includes ensuring all items and materials used to manufacture or prevent deterioration of the Product (and its interfaced elements) are controlled, including at least: (a) verification of shelf-life/expiry date/life limitation requirements, (b) temporary storage conditions between reception and final manufacturing operations, (c) appropriate protection, packing and packaging across all the manufacturing process (in particular Conditions of Transport when applicable), (d) protection from electrostatic phenomena (ESD) across all the manufacturing process in accordance with IEC 61340-5-1 or ANSI/ESD S20.20, as applicable to the Product.
Identification, traceability - General	The Supplier shall: (a) ensure identification and traceability (records storage and retrieval) of Products and documentation in accordance with Purchaser specifications, (b) ensure adequate industrial means for downward and upward traceability (e.g. batch, time-series, serial number) regarding: (1) manufacturing operators/operations, (2) operations/means, (3) components and materials in relation to the delivered Product, (4) Product localization at any time, Note: For critical parts, traceability at serial number level is mandatory. (c) ensure adequate methodology is used to serialize parts ensuring uniqueness of serial number and non re-use in case of scrap, or homogeneity of batch number when relevant, (d) when no specification is provided by the Purchaser to define means, methods and depth of the traceability, define these elements based on the results of non-conformity and risk analysis and provide the Purchaser with associated evidences, (e) ensure the traceability of any changes and non-quality events on the different elements of the Product.
Marking	The Supplier shall: (a) mark or tag Products in compliance with Purchaser Requirements, Note: This includes regular marking and additional marking required for non-conforming Products. (b) use ATA Spec 2000 as the standard for encoding data for any AIDC item containing identification data, (c) when 2D coding is required, apply EN9132 "Data matrix", (d) when new identification technology such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is requested, follow corresponding Purchaser Requirements.

Production management policy	The Supplier shall: (a) establish its production management policy (engineering-to-order, make-to-order, assemble-to-order, make-to-stock) according to its production pattern (Project manufacturing, intermittent manufacturing, repetitive manufacturing, batch process, continuous process), (b) ensure its production management system masters its whole Supply Chain, either in a push or a pull manufacturing system (e.g. pull system for Purchasing and Production Activity Control (PAC) and push system for upper levels), (c) demonstrate its production management system is consistent with its policy and the Product complexity.
Production planning management	The Supplier shall: (a) have a process to manage the production planning activities including long term, medium term and operational level, (b) for each step, define the purpose of the plan, the owner of the process, the inputs/outputs data, the planning horizon, the time bucket, the update frequency, (c) describe how the data accuracy (e.g. Bill of Materials (BoM), inventory) is ensured throughout the process.
Use of the Purchaser's procurement plans	The Supplier shall: (a) verify procurement plans (purchase orders, call-ups, forecasts) sent by the Purchaser for integrity and applicability prior to manual or automatic import into its production management system, (b) use the Purchaser's procurement plans data for its Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) and Master Production Schedule (MPS), (c) demonstrate the adaptability to Purchaser demand (rate and variation).
Capacity management process and assessments	The Supplier shall: (a) have a process to manage capacity at long term, medium term and operational level, (b) have methods and tools to analyze its capacity by comparing resources data and operations historical data, (c) define a method for capacity margin evaluation and implementation, (d) collaborate, when requested by the Purchaser, via established means.
Planning and capacity management tools	The Supplier shall: (a) describe its planning and capacity management tool(s) (IT solutions), (b) demonstrate the integrity of the overall capacity analysis, in particular by describing how tool(s) (or modules in one tool) interface together, and how data quality and synchronizations are ensured, (c) demonstrate effectiveness of maintenance and obsolescence management of its IT solutions.

Inventory management	The Supplier shall manage its inventory (including Work In Progress), in particular: (a) rules for determining safety stocks or lead time margin (criteria for Product selection and safety solutions), (b) rules for physical inventory (e.g. cycle counting with ABC classification, annual), (c) method to control and guarantee inventory accuracy (e.g. incoming inspection, stocktaking), (d) implementation of an inventory rotation method, e.g. First In First Out (FIFO) methodology, (e) selection and deployment of relevant logistic solutions, (f) bottleneck management, (g) KPIs to monitor inventory.
Backorder management	The Supplier shall manage its Backorders, including monitoring of delays and shortages, to anticipate and mitigate the risk of delays or poor quality for the Purchaser.
Sourcing plan and supplier mapping	The Supplier shall establish, provide and maintain a sourcing plan including the make/buy decisions, and identification of potential Sub-tier suppliers, including: (a) the results of the pre-selection assessments and audits of Sub-tier suppliers, (b) the results (decision matrix) of Sub-tier supplier selection, (c) the Sub-tier supplier mapping, (d) the Sub-tier supplier R&O analysis and the status of associated actions.
Supply of products delivered by Distributors/Stockists	The Supplier shall ensure that Products supplied from Distributors/Stockists for integration in their Product are: (a) purchased from EN9120 certified source unless specifically authorized by the Purchaser, (b) authorized by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) when relevant, (c) manufactured by approved sources, Note: for aerostructure and material Suppliers, this includes verifying that the couple <Product/Supplier site> is declared in the relevant Airbus database for the specific manufacturing site. (d) delivered with the required delivery documentation.
Transfer of Work process	The Supplier shall: (a) manage Buy-To-Buy or Make-To-Buy Transfers of Work (ToW) in order to evaluate and mitigate risks and identify opportunities for Airbus (on quality/on time performance), (b) ensure its ToW process complies with specific Purchaser Requirements and includes in particular a transfer notification form, a risk register and a project plan. Note: For Make-To-Make and Buy-To-Make ToW see A1503.
Flow down of production demand	The Supplier, based on its Customers' forecast and through its Master Production Schedule (MPS) and Material Requirement Planning (MRP) calculation, shall ensure production demand is well communicated to its Sub-tier suppliers, understood, accepted and integrated by them.

Performance metrics	The Supplier shall: (a) communicate the definition and content of its Sub-tier suppliers' performance metrics and associated objectives, on Purchaser request, (b) provide on a regular basis or upon request, the results of its Sub-tier supplier metrics regarding performance versus objectives.
Incoming inspection of procured Products	The Supplier shall ensure that incoming Products are in conformity with the applicable Design Data and the following requirements: (a) verification of delivery and conformity documentation, (b) visual incoming inspection, (c) technical incoming inspection, (d) testing (including documented sampling methodology) as appropriate, (e) management of non-conformities possibly detected during the incoming inspection. Notes: (1) This includes incoming inspection of Products delivered by Airbus, another Airbus Supplier (or an Airbus Customer’s supplier) to the Supplier for integration into its Product. (2) When the Supplier has access to only some interface Design Data (e.g. for some BFEs and parts delivered from another Airbus Supplier or an Airbus Customer’s supplier), it is the referential for the verification of the Product conformity. (3) In case the non-conformity is originated or suspected to be caused by a design issue, the Supplier must inform the design holder for proper root cause analysis.
Delivery activities - Product integrity and quality, packaging and identification	The Supplier shall: (a) define and continuously improve: (1) the management of delivery activities to guarantee the Product integrity and quality in accordance with Purchaser Requirements, Note: Delivery activities includes labelling, handling, storage, packaging, packing, picking, preparation, preservation of the Product (including prevention of Foreign Object debris (FOd) and Foreign Object Damage (FOD)), shelf-life management, traceability and shipping. (2) the packaging specifications and solutions (including protection and packing when relevant) to guarantee convenient, safe, robust, environment-friendly and cost-efficient delivery of Products. (b) ensure that identification of parcels on the delivery note matches with physical identification of the parcels.
Protective devices	The Supplier shall ensure that when protective devices (e.g. covers, caps) are fitted they comply with the following requirements as relevant to the Product: (a) the Product cannot be operated or installed without removing protective devices, (b) such devices are temporarily fitted with features to ensure that the operator removes them before operation or installation (e.g. a red flag), (c) they are designed so that they do not cause any damage (in particular FOD) or malfunction to the Product.
Label	The Supplier shall label the Product to ensure traceability (e.g. yellow tag and/or auto-ID device, such as bar codes or RFID).

Certificate of Conformity	(a) The Supplier shall release all its Products with a Certificate of Conformity (CoC). Note: This implies having verified that the released Product is in conformity with applicable Design Data. (b) The Supplier shall ensure that the CoC: (1) is written in English (or is bilingual), (2) contains at least the following information: (i) CoC number, (ii) Supplier name and address of the manufacturing site, Note: for Distributors and Stockists, see also ASR “Documentation for delivery by Distributors/Stockists”, (iii) CAGE code if relevant, (iv) Purchase order, (v) Part number and Product designation, (vi) Serial number or batch number if relevant, (vii) Reference number to an original CoC (or equivalent) from OEM where applicable, (viii) Quantity and unit as relevant, (ix) Description and status of work performed, where applicable, (x) Conformity details or remarks (e.g. reference to non-conformities affecting the Product if any, expiry date, life limitation, and any other conformity elements as requested by the Purchaser), (xi) Following statement of conformity (or equivalent wording): “We hereby declare that the delivered Product(s) comply with the applicable requirements, specifications, drawings, regulations, standards and have been successfully tested and/or verified”, (xii) Authorized signature and name (function also recommended) or individual, unambiguous and traceable signatory code or authorized validation of electronically generated CoC including name and position of the responsible person, (xiii) Date.
Delivery documentation – General	The Supplier shall comply with the regulatory and specific Purchaser Requirements related to delivery documentation (e.g. commercial, release certificate and quality reports, logistics, transportation, customs).
Customs documentation and compliance with local customs requirements	The Supplier shall: (a) ensure that customs information and documentation are provided along with the delivered Product, (b) comply with the local customs rules applicable to the country where the Product is delivered, (c) when requested by the local customs authorities, provide the customs department of the Purchaser with the commercial invoice between buyer and seller.

Notification of Product Quality Escape identified post-delivery	The Supplier shall: (a) ensure Airbus is immediately informed in case Products have been delivered and it has been subsequently identified that they are or are suspected to be defective (Product Quality Escape) and this potentially impacts safety, technical, quality and/or industrial aspects, (b) notify any Product Quality Escape in line with the EN9131, (c) support investigation with Airbus to identify those Product Quality Escapes that could lead to an unsafe condition and provide assistance in dealing with any continuing airworthiness actions. Note: Airbus, as the Type Certificate (TC) holder of the aircraft, is the only organization having the empowerment and the responsibility to assess the impact of a Product Quality Escape on the final Aircraft and to manage all resulting continuing airworthiness actions.
Management of delays	The Supplier shall: (a) collect internal and external delays in an integrated or linked database, establish correlation between the delays found during industrialization, production (including tests) and after delivery to Purchaser or Customers, (b) analyse the delays, identify and manage their root causes, (c) record and correlate the root causes, set up corrective and preventive actions and measure their effectiveness, (d) inform the Purchaser in case of forecasted delays.
Quality performance indicators and Quality Review	The Supplier shall: (a) establish its own quality performance indicators in line with the definitions provided by the Purchaser, (b) provide results of its quality performance indicators upon Purchaser request, (c) perform gap analysis between its own quality performance indicators and those calculated by the Purchaser and provide the Purchaser upon request with any evidence and justification of gaps, (d) participate in regular Quality Review Meetings (QRM) organized by the Purchaser to assess the quality performances at or after delivery and review associated actions.
Supply chain indicators (delivery and capacity) and supply chain reviews	The Supplier shall: (a) calculate its own delivery performance indicators based on the definitions provided by the Purchaser, (b) provide the delivery metrics as defined in the supply chain flow chart, (c) provide results of its delivery performance indicators upon Purchaser request, (d) perform a gap analysis between its own delivery performance indicators and those calculated by the Purchaser and provide the Purchaser upon request with any evidence and justification of gaps, (e) calculate its own capacity performance indicators correlated with delivery performances and provide the result to the Purchaser upon request, (f) participate in regular Supply Chain review meetings organized by the Purchaser to assess the capacity and delivery performances and review associated actions.